The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,256.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

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First insertion	2 As. per Line.
Second do.	1½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	„ 0-6 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, JEDDAH, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S S. ASSYRIA, 1,494 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander Heasman, as above from Kurrachee on THURSDAY, the 29th July. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The Assyria is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels and has excellent accommodation for 40 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Kurrachee Steamer leaving Bombay on SATURDAY, the 24th July, with cargo and passengers, will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,039 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander G. W. Wicks, R. N. R., will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 29th July 1875, at 4 P.M.

July 1875.		August 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	29	Leaves Negapatam	11
„ Ratnagherry	30	„ Madras	12
„ (Marina Bay)	30	„ Coconada	15
„ Ustwar	31	„ Visagapatam	16
„ Narrakel	Aug. 4	„ Bimlipatam	16
„ Alleppey	5	„ Calinga-patam	17
„ Tuticorin	6	„ Gopalpore	17
„ Colombo	7	„ False Point	18
„ Galle	8	Arrives CALCUTTA	20

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Penttnak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P.S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week for the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

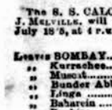
The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 28th July 1875, at 4 P.M.

July 1875.		August 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	28	Leaves BUSSREH	16
„ Kurrachee	1	„ Fao	16
„ Muscat	3	„ Bunder Abbas	22
„ Bunder Abbas	6	„ Linga	22
„ Linga	8	„ Bunder Abbas	24
„ Jask	10	„ Muscat	25
„ Bushire	10	„ Gwadur	27
„ Fao	12	„ Kurrachee	31
„ Bussreh	Arrive 13	Arrive BOMBAY	Sept. 3

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 6 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 P.M.

The S.S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Ayre, will be despatched on SATURDAY next, the 24th July 1875, at 2 P.M.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 28th July 1875, at 6 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th of each month. on the 1st

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Sues Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	6	
Port Said	36	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1875.
ASSYRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,
Bombay, 1st January 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

SAILING ABOUT 20TH AUGUST.

THE Fine Full-powered Steamer INDIA, 2,269 Tons, 500 H.P. nominal, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL about the 20th August. This Steamer has very superior First Class accommodation with large and well ventilated Saloon and Cabins fitted with every comfort and convenience, and has also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

The INDIA may be depended upon to make a quick run home and presents an exceptionally good opportunity for intending passengers.

To be followed by the First Class Steamers—

MACEDONIA, 2,273 Tons, 469 H.P. nominal, about the middle of September.

THRACIA, 2,107 Tons, 424 H.P. nominal, sailing a regular MUROPA, 2,277 Tons, 424 H.P. nominal, } intervals.

Fixed days of departure to be duly advertised.

A Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all steamers of this Line.

FARES.*	1st Class.	2nd Class.
LIVERPOOL	£. 300	Rs. 300
SUEZ	„ 200	„ 200

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents

Bombay, 15th July 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	July.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	23rd—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	2128	600	30th—Southampton.
				August.
SUMATRA	E. Christian	2488	450	6th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D Rennoldson	2984	600	13th—Southampton.
OXELOND	C. Fraser	1834	250	20th—Suez, &c.
PERIM	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th July 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 26th July 1875, at 5 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. SURAT, (3,141 tons, and 330 H.P.), Captain W. H. Pockley, will be despatched as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 23rd July 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th July, 1875.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 24th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular & Oriental Company's Steam-ship GOLCONDA, 1,939 Tons, and 450 H. P., Captain W. R. Ball, will be despatched as above calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 17th July 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
40, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES IN SHARE BAZAR.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 12 o'clock P.M. at the Share Bazar, Fort, by order of Narranjee Samjee, Esq., on account and at the risk of Mooni Tribhowandass Anundjee, the following Shares:—

27 Shares of the Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

By order of Borjorjee Muncherjee Esq., on account and at the risk of Ramchunder Sucsaram Somey:—

2 Shares of The Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited, Nos. 673 and 774.

5 Shares of The Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Company, Nos. 2,425, 1,278 and 1,191.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co

Bombay, 24th July 1875.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

Few articles of office furniture.

The Property of O'B ckwith, Esq., few articles of Household furniture, plated, glass, and porce sinware, &c.

On account of the concerned—

24 cases of Persian and white ground paints.

AT 1 P. M.

The property of E. L. Hawkins, Esq., proceeding to Europe—

A strong Office Shigram, with a serviceable bay horse and harness, complete.

By order of the Trustees of Dadabhoy Hormusjee Cama, Esq. 1 English built four-seated Broughem by "Jones," with a Bay Arab horse and harness complete.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON, &c.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises of The Bancoon Press Company, Limited, at Colaba, on account of the underwriters:—

A large quantity of loose cotton, gunny bags, wrappers, &c., damaged.

Terms—25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A high caste Arab, very strong and showy fresh, 5, 11-1, will make a capital carriage horse.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 24th July 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY CLUB.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the Bombay Club will be held on MONDAY next, 26th instant, at 5 o'clock P.M.

C. L. WEBER,
Bombay Club, 23rd July 1875. Honorary Secretary.

THE PUBLIC MEETING advertised to take place in the TOWN HALL on the 28th instant, for the purpose of considering how the PRINCE OF WALES shall be received, is again POSTPONED until further notice.

NANA MOROJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—The CRICKET MATCH between CIVIL and MILITARY will be begun at 10-30 punctually.

C. A. W. CAMERON,
Honorary Cricket Secretary.
Racket Court, 23rd July.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS on the ESTATE of the late COLONEL WIDDICOMBE, District Judge, Kurrachee, are requested to send the same to MAJOR STAVELEY, R. A. President. Committee of Adjustment, Kurrachee, within ONE MONTH of this date, after which no Claims can be entertained.

Kurrachee, 19th July 1875.

NOTICE.—There will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the GRAND ARSENAL on WEDNESDAY next, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock, on account of Government, a QUANTITY of TIMBER SCANTLING and UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

Terms of Sale.—25 per cent deposit on the lots being knocked down, which will be forfeited if the lots are not removed within three days.

J. H. REID, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commissary of Ordnance.
Bombay, Grand Arsenal, 23rd July 1875.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the matter of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of SAKOBAI, Widow of BHAI DEVAJEE KASAR, deceased, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant.

CHINTAMON ABAJEE..... Applicant.

Notice is hereby given, that an APPLICATION has been made on behalf of CHINTAMON ABAJEE, the Applicant abovenamed, to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on its Ecclesiastical Side, for GRANT to him of PROBATE of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of the abovenamed deceased as the sole Executor therein, appointed according to the tenor of the said Will.—Dated this 23rd day of July 1875.

PESTANJEE KAVASJEE,
Applicant's Proctor.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of Act XI. and XII. Victoria, Chapter XXI., and of GUNGARAM PEERAJEE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a PETITION by JULIUS C. PHILLIPS, a Creditor, praying for an ADJUDICATION in INSOLVENCY under the said Act against the abovenamed GUNGARAM PEERAJEE, verified by the affidavit of the said Julius C. Phillips, was presented to this Honourable Court on the Twenty-first day of July 1875, and that the matters of the said Petition will be heard in the said Court on WEDNESDAY, the Eighteenth day of August next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon.—Dated this 21st day of July 1875.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 22nd day of July 1875.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the GOODS, CHATTELS, RIGHTS, CREDITS, ESTATE and EFFECTS of PREMABAEE, the Widow of the late PURSHOTUM PRAGJEE, and the Mother of the late CULLIANJEE PURSHOTUM, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

NUTHOO WALLJEE ..... Applicant.

To all persons whom it may concern, notice is hereby given that an APPLICATION for LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the ESTATE and EFFECTS of abovenamed deceased has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on its Ecclesiastical Side by NUTHOO WALLJEE as Nephew and next of Kin to the said deceased.—Dated this 20th day of July 1875.

G. S. JUDGE,
Applicant's Proctor.

THE HIGHEST-CLASS MEDAL AWARDED at the Vienna Universal Exhibition for ADAMS'S PATENT CENTRAL-FIRE BREECH LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department, The New Zealand and New South Wales Governments, &c. Reprints of special Articles from the "TIMES," and other leading Journals, on competitive trial, of this Revolver, with Price Lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS COMPANY, Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C. (the only address).

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, &c., with all necessary appurtenances.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, Healthy, Cool, Cheerful, and Convenient QUARTERS, near Victoria Gardens and Tramway. Apply to SECRETARY, Albion Place, Byculla.

WANTED, an ARAB HORSE. Must be quiet to ride and drive. Height 14-2. Apply to "A. B. C.," *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE.—Just received, ex s.s. INDIA, a few Dozens of best Italian VERMOUTH WINE. Apply to the Godownkeeper of C. GRONDONA, 9, Hummum Street.

P. BYRAMJEE,
HOUSE AGENT,
(THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.)
28, MEADOWS STREET.

BUNGALOWS TO LET AT MATHERAN
For the coming October Season.

Nos.	Names of the Bungalows.	Names of the 1st Tenants	Rent for the Season. Rs.
2	Paradise Lodge	Mr. and Mrs. James Douglas	400
3	The Byke	Dr. and Mrs. Hewlett	500
6	Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy	Mr. and Mrs. Stoates, and Mr. Bonnet	300
7	Byramjee Jejeebhoy's Large Bungalow	Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson	200
10	The Hermitage		400
12	Clifton Lodge		500
11	Red Lands	Mr. and Mrs. Stacey	400
13	Walker's Bungalow	Mr. and Mrs. Coghlan	400
14	Scott's Bungalow	Maurice H. Wilkinson, Esq	600
16	Gonne House	Mr. and Mrs. Naylor	300
21	Stearns Cottage	Dr. and Mrs. Johnstone	400
25	Rose Cottage		500
25A	Terrace Cottage	Mr. and Mrs. Parsons	400
25B	Cama Cottage		500
26	Florrest Lodge		400
28	Bee-Hive	Lt.-Col. R. S. Sellon	500
29	Ewart Lodge	Messrs. J. H. Edwards and C. A. Davis	500
30	Stone House		500
32	Keepsake	Surgeon W. Lamb	300
34	Wood Land	Mr. and Mrs. Farran	400
36	Coxon's Lodge	W. G. Pedder, Esq.	600
37	Lynch's Bungalow	Mr. and Mrs. Molony	500
38	Maria Cottage	Col. Dennis	500
39	Parbut House	Lt-Col. G. Battye and Col Graham	400
40	Robertson's Bungalow	Hon'ble Sir Michael and Lady Westropp	800
41	Mohloonga House	Mr. and Mrs. Burkedike	400
46	Spring Wood	Mr. and Mrs. Winter	400
47	Hill House	Mr. and Mrs. Hart	400
49	Craighburn		400
54	Wilderness	Hon'ble Mahomed Ally Rogay	500
61	Bella Vista	Mr. and Mrs. Elliot	500
62	Rozari Cottage	Mr. and Mrs. Wood	400
69	Upna Cottage		300
69A	Tumara Cottage	R. Nanabhoy, Esq	300
70	Garbut Hall	Capt. and Mrs. Hobson	500
73	Florence Lodge	Major and Mrs. Lyons	300
74	Mary Lodge	H. P. Brunton, Esq	400
75	Arnold Lodge	Mr. D. D. Ghandy	400
82	Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy	H. D. Vakil, Esq	300
83	Fernwood	Mr. and Mrs. Macfarlane	400
84	Ba'rie Cottage	F. Mathew, Esq.	400
85	Red or Harrison House		200
87	Wadia Lodge	S. F. Patell, Esq	500
92	The Dell	Mr. and Mrs. Lock	300
101	Fleetwood	John B. Maidment, Esq	200

For further particulars, such as Plan of Matheran Hill, Plans of all the Bungalows, showing particulars of accommodation and List of Furniture, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
HOUSE AGENT,
28, MEADOWS STREET.

NOTICES.

WANTED, from 1st August 1875, a DAROGAH at Rs. 40 per mensem, for the DISTILLERY at NASIK. Apply to COLLECTOR.

G. W. ELLIOT,
Acting Collector of Nasik.

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES.

33, NEW WEINSTEIGE, STUTTGART, GERMANY.

MISS TRINKS and MISS MEYER having a few vacancies for Pupils, will be glad to receive the DAUGHTERS of Officers serving in India, to whom they can offer a comfortable and happy Home, combined with all the advantages of a good Education.

The Pupils take Lessons in Music and Drawing at the Conservatorium from the best Masters.

Miss T. & M. have already under their care children whose parents are in India, and have permission to refer to them for further particulars. References in England also given.

Terms—From £50 to £70 per annum, according to age.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS indebted to, or having claims against, the ESTATE of the late Captain NOYES, Quarter Master 3rd Regt. N. L. I., are requested to communicate with the Committee of Adjustment within ONE MONTH from this date.

W. T. BOWEN, Colonel,
3rd Regt. N. L. I., President.
Camp Ahmedabad, 20th July 1875.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the ORIENTAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, is hereby convened to be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 22, Meadow Street, within the Fort, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of July, instant, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of considering an offer which has been made for the purchase of the Machinery, the subject of the last Report of the Directors and of passing such Resolutions thereon as may be approved of.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR,
Bombay, 13th July 1875. Secretary.

NOTICE.

BOMANJEE MERWANJEE MEVAWALLA, Deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866." Notice is hereby given that PROBATE of the last WILL and TESTAMENT with Codicil annexed, of BOMANJEE MERWANJEE MEVAWALLA, deceased, has been GRANTED on the 19th day of February, and sealed on the 20th day of February 1875, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Messrs. ARDASEER BOMANJEE and SORABJEE PALLONJEE MEHERJEE, the Executors named in the said Will. And that all persons being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of the said deceased, are required on or before WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of August 1875, to send the particulars of their claims upon or against the said Estate to the Undersigned at his Office, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, and that at the expiration of such time the Executors will proceed to DISTRIBUTE the ASSETS of the said deceased without reference to the claims of which they shall then have no notice. All Persons INDEBTED to the deceased's Estate, or having Property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their Debts or hand over such Property to the said Executors.—Dated this 9th day of July 1875.

PESTANJEE KAVASJEE,
Attorney for the Executors.

HAMILTON & Co.,
JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS,

BEG respectfully to bring to notice that they have just received a large invoice of CASHMERE SILVER GOODS.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Gilt Tea Services complete, various patterns and shapes.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Claret Jugs, various patterns and shapes.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Claret set complete, Jug with Glasses and Tray.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Tea Cups with Saucers, with and without covers.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Army and Navy drinking Cups.

HAMILTON & Co.'s Cashmere Silver Tumblers, with and without covers, Mugs of sizes with Handles, Salvers, Napkin Rings, Vases, Scent Bottles, and very handsomely worked Bracelets.

HAMILTON & Co.,
RAMPART ROW.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
23 APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

PARCELS, CASES, &c., SENT TO ENGLAND and elsewhere for Re 1 and upwards according to size, for delivery at address free of all charges.

HOME and OTHER REMITTANCES EFFECTED at favourable rates of Exchange.

PASSAGES by Steamers and Ships secured.

PASSPORTS, SOVEREIGNS, and other REQUISITES for Travellers procured.

GOODS, STORES, WINES, &c., SUPPLIED from Stocks her or from England.

PERSONAL, FINANCIAL, and GENERAL AGENCY business conducted.

Every information will be given on application, either personally or by letter.

NOW PUBLISHED.

Uniform with the preceding Volumes,

PART I. OF VOL. VI. OF THE ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE,

IN FORCE IN THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY,

EDITED

By H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A., C.S., and H. J. PARSONS, C.S.

This Part will contain the Acts of the Government of India in force in this Presidency, and the Acts of the Bombay Government, published during 1873 and 1874. It will be followed, early in 1876, by Part II., which will contain the Acts of 1875, an Index to the Volume, and a Table for the correction of preceding Volumes, similar to the Table prefixed to Vol. IV.

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On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

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IV. Chronograph for Rs. 30.
This is the common Chronograph with the two movements starting and stopping.
The Chronograph Watch for Rs. 225.
This is a splendidly finished Patent Lever Keyless Watch to which is added a most accurate Chronograph movement which however works quite independently of the Watch itself. To the Chronograph part of the Watch is attached a small nut which, when pressed, the first time, starts the Chronograph hand; the second time, stops it; the third time, makes it spring back to the starting point. Both as a Watch and a Chronograph this Watch has the approbation of all its purchasers and before despatch each Chronograph is accurately timed and regulated.

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Vieux Castera ... ... „ „	16 „	
Chateau Lecoville ... ... „ „	22 „	
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STILL HOCKS—Laubenheimer „ „ „	15 „	„
CHAMPAGNE—Carte Blanche, at Rs. 25 per 1 doz. qts.		
Just Landed.		
ER of IND COOPER & Co... Rs. 3-0 per dozen quarts.		
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Fine Brown Cotton	Per doz.	Rs.	8
Superfine do	„	„	13 8
Balbriggan very fine	„	„	19 0
Balbriggan embossed Silk	„	„	32 0
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LISLE THREAD SOCKS.

Best Brown Thread, Double Heels and Feet	Per doz.	Rs.	22 0
Brown Lisle, with neat Fancy Stripes	„	„	22 0

GENT'S MERINO SOCKS, SOFT AND SHRINKLESS.

Fine Drab Striped	Per doz.	Rs.	16 0
Fine Red Hrab Striped	„	„	24 0
Superfine Silver Grey	„	„	20 0
Light Fawn	„	„	20 0
Brown	„	„	20 0
Fancy Colours	„	„	16 8
Shetland Lamb's Wool	„	„

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 23RD JULY 1875.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market seems to be going from bad to worse, yesterday's closing report giving the tone as quiet, sales 10,000 bales, with another fall in prices. Reuter's spot quotations show a decline of ½d. in G. F. Ginned Broach and Sawginned Dharwar and 1-16d. in G. F. Hingunghaut; while to arrive Fully Good Fair Dholleras G. F. Clause May sailing is quoted at 5 3-16d., a decline of 1-16d. per lb.

This morning's opening telegram has not come in up to the time of going to press.

Yesterday's New York message gives no change in the price of Cotton, although Gold has fallen from 113 to 112½. The day's receipts at the Ports were only 700 bales against 900 last year, the total for six days being 1,300 against 4,800 bales last year.

General produce in London yesterday was unaltered in every respect.

Reuter's weekly quotations for Metals show an advance of £1 per ton in Tile Copper and a corresponding decline in Copper Brasiers, other articles being unchanged.

In Rupee Paper we notice a rise of ¼ in Fours and Fours and a half, but a decline of ¼ in Fives and a half.

The weekly return of the Bank of England is again most favourable in every respect, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities having advanced from 49½ to 41¼ per cent. Bullion showing an increase of £687,500, the Reserve of £812,500, Discounts a decrease of £187,500. No change has been made in the Bank rate, but the fact of 6 months' sight bills being discountable at 3 per cent., ½ less than a week ago, shows very clearly the tendency of the market, and indicates a stong probability of a reduction being made at no distant date. As a matter of fact the Bank has not occupied such a strong position for years, and nothing apparently but an indisposition to attract business in the still uncertain state of mercantile affairs can have influenced the Directors in maintaining their minimum at 3 per cent. Moreover, the return of confidence is evidently not making the progress which was anticipated, the suspension of two firms of steamship owners being advised in private telegrams to-day, whilst the unpleasant disclosures respecting some of the previous stoppages naturally render banks and capitalists more and more guarded in their operations.

Hitherto Bombay has been singularly fortunate in having escaped, not only actual loss, but the suspicion of it, and it is accordingly much to be regretted that a number of adverse rumours respecting both firms and individuals have been circulated within the past day or two. In some instances large share speculators are openly alluded to owing to the senile panic which has prevailed in the Share Market of late—the result as much as anything else of ill-judged newspaper writing—but in other cases firms have been talked about without a shadow of reason. The harm such reports do can scarcely be appreciated, and it is to hoped that the utmost will be done to discountenance them wherever they may be circulated. The trade of Bombay was probably never conducted on a sounder basis altogether than it now is, and notwithstanding the fall in the value of Cotton, we believe the losses will fall but lightly on this side, and will be very widely distributed.

The Share Market on the whole has shown a slightly bet er feeling to day. There is still but little disposition to invest but sellers are decidedly firmer, the weak holders who have been forced to sell during the depression being now considerably reduced. The decline may possibly not be at an end yet in the cases of doubtful undertakings, but the higher class concerns are now generally at a level showing fair return to investors. Bank of Bombays have recovered to-day to Rs. 730, Colaba Land to Rs. 1,105. Spinning Companies, with the exception of the Alliance, are generally Rs. 10 to 20 per lacs higher. Bombay Burmah Trading Company's shares have advanced to Rs. 1,740.

As usual on mail day at this time of year, the business doing in Sterling Exchange has been most limited and there is no change whatever in rates. The same remarks apply equally to drafts on Calcutta, and to Government Paper, which continues steady at yesterday's quotations.

In Cotton we do not hear of any transactions for export and prices are according nominally unaltered, but dealers would gladly accept a considerable concession to induce buying to any extent. The receipts for the week ending to-day have been 2,291 bales against 2,454 bales for the corresponding week last year. The total since 1st September last is now 1,329,487 bales against 1,308,953 bales for the corresponding period last season.

Freights are unaltered, £2 being the rate both by sail and steam ready, but forward engagements by steamer to arrive have been made at £1 17-6 per ton.

Piece Goods are unchanged in every respect. Holders continue very firm owing to the limited stocks available in first hands, but the demand from up-country is most insignificant.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
200,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	91
24,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 xd
20,000	500	all	5 do.	Bank of Bombay New	730
5,000	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,100xd.
31,000	250	all	4 do.	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of L. & China	250
40,000	281½	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	210
20,000	200	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	114
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	400

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 17th July 1875.

Open, 1,478½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	97,481	0	0
Merchandize	1 37,207	0	0
Electric Telegraph	781	0	0
Municipal Trains	610	0	0
Total Rs.	2,06,079	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,478½ miles	1,93,409	3	11
Increase Rs.	12,669	12	1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. Calcutta, 548 tons, Captain J. Melville, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Karrachee with a general cargo, and the following passengers.—Serjeant and Mrs. Donaldson and two children, Serjeant Sherrit, and thirteen deck passengers.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Calcutta (s)	Melville	Bussorah, July 6.
	Ashla (s)	Bruce	Hongkong, June 30.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Delhi (s)	Lee	Suez, &c.

The Steamer Calcutta, to Persian Gulf via Karrachee, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

July. ARRIVAL.

19 Morcati ..... Meinata ..... Galle, July 13.
Retreat ..... Meinata ..... Pondicherry, July 15
19 Baldwin ..... Lawrence ..... Kyouk Phyoo, July 15.

July. DEPARTURES.

19 John Pascal ..... Roma ....

MADRAS.

July. ARRIVAL.

20 Duke of Sutherland, Screw ....

July. DEPARTURES.

20 Marie Louise ..... French ..... Oceanada.

DAILY IMPORTS—JULY 23.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Zerbino s, 1,000 bundles hoop iron, Khimjee Jewa.
Peshawur s, 22 bales quicksilver, Morarjee Natha; 20 cases pale ale, G C Burbidy & Co; 15 bottles quicksilver, S P Framjee.
Meanbite s, 286 cases empty soda water bottles, Manockjee Poonjabee and Sons; 1 case printed books, P S Kharegat & Co.
Rimsko s, 7 cases loock and 10 cases whiskey, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

FROM VENICE.

Kashgar s, 4 cases glass beads, and 1 case cottons, Alcan Riebe & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

India s, 38 cases claret, Jemsetjee Cooverjee and Sons.
Arabia s, 12 cases brandy, L Sibille & Co.
Esperan, 9 packages brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Accrington, 207 bales cotton, Callianjee Pitamber.
Vixen s, 1,830 cwts wheat, Steans, Robart and Co; 14 bales Cotton, Khimjee Cowjee; 20 bales cotton, Samjee Mooljee; 34 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 50 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.
Parana s, 150 cwts. what C. N. Gomes and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Atlantic King, 120 cwts. horns, Dawoodbhoy Hasum; 44 cwts linseed, W. Nicol and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Surat s, 204 pieces R teeth, Mahamed Nathoo; 26 cwts sharkfins Mooljeebhoy Premjee; 105 cwts Wrought-e, S N Tulatee; 50 bales cotton, Rimsee Manockjee & Co; 36 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebrahim; 24 bales cotton, Goolum Hoosen John Mahamed; 100 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co 30 bales cotton David Sassoon & Co; 85 bales cotton, Joomabhoy Lalljee; 48 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy 23 chetsopium Framjee Hormusjee & Co; 15 chests opium Hajee Adam Kemall & Co; 8 chests opium, Hajee John Mamed Abdool Khrahim, 75 cwts sandlewood, S N Tulatee; 30 bundles K teeth, Currimbhoy Ebrahim; 18 chests opium, Gungabux Chanjeeram; 30 chests opium Goolrus Shingasee; 4 bundles E teeth, Mamed Currim Ebrahim.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Surat s, 16 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 13 chests [illegible] Tankhand Jeeta; 4 chests opium, Harnockdas Narroon; 14 chests opium, Tarachund Ramchund.

HIGH COURT—24TH JULY.

(Before the Honourable the Chief Justice and the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposals.

744-72—Fletcher and Smith—The East India Bank and others v Pandoolunday Vullubdas—Rimsee, Cleveland and LeeWarner.
819-73—Symington, Hore and Langley—Bhughoobhoy Premchand v D A Blaseke k—Chalk and Turner.
476-73—Hosein, Cleveland and LeeWarner—Elisabeth Barstedt and another v The Agra Bank, Limited—Fletcher and Smith.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.)

Judges Summons referred from Chambers.

626-74—M M Munshi—Dew Curran Cullianjee and another v Khoja Kha Vulled Hoosein Khan Mone Woman Claimant, Part heard.

Long Causes.

28-71—Tyabjee and Sayani—The Advocate-General v The Cazee and other—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—For further hearing.
548-74—Jefferson and Payne—Jaithanund Sectaram v Heerjee Runmej and other—Tyabjee and S yani.
550-74—In person—Nanjee Tullani v Jiwa Dhunjee, Ram Dhunjee—In person.
561-74—Jefferson and Payne—Prasjeevundas Doolubdas v Dewallee co—In person.
562-74—Balcrustna—Ragunath Krishnajee v Ragoonath Ramjee and others—Bicknell.
317-74—Shamrow—Antajee Sakharam Pandit v Anandrow Vinayck and other—M M Munshi.
316-74—Nowrojee and Tobin—Madhowjee Munjee v Trioumjee Welljee and other—Jefferson and Payne—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Marriott.)

Petition for Investigation under section 203 of Act VIII of 1859. Mr Fletcher for Pauper Charlotte Mary Dugvan v Alfred Duggan.

Long cause.

139-75—Lynch and Tobin—The B B and M Bank Ld v Frederick Cooper—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Part heard.
184-75—Chuck and Turner—Shewbuksur Sadasewrett v Parshotum Chintamon and others—Lynch and Tobin.
174-75—Jefferson and Payne—Ally Sahik bin Ahmed &c v Mariamboboo and others—Lynch and Tobin and Tyabjee and Sayani.
175-75—Jefferson and Payne—Dorabjee Curaetjee and others v Rewanji e Framjee and others.
184-75—Hearn Cleveland and LeeWarner—Henry Gamble v Hamathe Heerachund and others.
189-75—Fletcher and Smith—Anundjee Bhugwan v Tullia Sudda—Tyabjee and Sayani.
190-75—Cragie, Lynch and Owen—Bai Sooruj and another v Runchordass Harjeewan—Jeefferson and Payne.
191-75—Prescot and Winter—Ludwig and Knoop and another v Sha Vullubhoy Gopaldass and others—Crawford and Every.
197-75—Symington, Hore and Langley—Eduljee Manockjee Setna v Jamasjee Hormusjee and another—P Cawasjee.
198-75—Fletcher and Smith—Abdool Khalick bin Hajee &c v Hajee Cassum Joosub—Chalk and Turner.
202-75—In person—Cowasjee Ardaseir Furdoonjee v James Bapty —Jefferson and Payne.
204-75—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Cullianjee Nanchand and others v Bai Soomber—Cragie, Lynch and Owen.
206-75—Mr Pollock—Thacker Soondersee Tupuck and another v Thacker Bhimjee Luckmidas.
208-75—Hearn Cleveland and LeeWarner—Baccoo Narayen v Haloobai.
209-75—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner—Stephen Augustus Ralli and others v Vullubhoy Gopaldas.
254-72—Lynch and Tobin—Maple Chowa Lara &c vs Essa bin Kallifa—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
59/72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Abba Succoor Beg Mahomed v Coverjee Framjee—Lynch and Tobin.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 22.

Walshe Barrack Master, Bombay Barrack Department, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 20.

Smith, Major, Bombay Royal Artillery, on duty, to Lucknow.
Henderson, Lieutenant, Bombay 108th Regiment, on leave, to Neemuch.

JULY 22.

Hatch, Colonel, Bombay Royal Artillery, on duty, to Poona.

JULY 23.

Pigon, Lieutenant, Bombay 15th Regiment, on leave, to E gland.
Walshe, Barrack Master, Bombay Barrack Department, on duty, to Aden.
Drummond, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, to England.
Dickson, Captain Bengal 18th Cavalry, on sick leave, to England

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF. IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 13th July 1875.

Lt Col J McK Macintyre, R A is directed to proceed from Meean Meer to Allahabad, and assume command of the R A in that division.

The privilege leave of absence granted to Lt and Local Capt C E G Burn, Instructor of Musketry, 1-17th Regt, from the 15th May to the 13th July 1875, having been converted into general leave to the 15th Aug 1875, Lt C W Vulliamy, 1-17th Regt, will continue to act as Instructor of Musketry, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Lt and Local Capt C E G Burn.

The 19th N I Regtl order, appointing Capt C H Bergman to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his duties as 1st Wing Subn and officiating 2nd in Command, and confirmed by G O C C 2nd Nov 1874, p. 475, is cancelled.

The following orders are confirmed :—

6th Foot, (1st Battalion)—Regtl order, dated the 29th June 1875, appointing Lt and Adjt E A Bell to continue to officiate as Interpreter, with effect from the 1st April last, being his other qualified officer.

17th Foot, (1st Battalion)—Regtl order, dated the 13th Oct 1874 notifying that Capt C S Bailey officiated as Interpreter from the 14th Sept last to the 31st July 1875, vice Lt B L P Reily, on sick leave.

Addenda—To G O C C of the 17th Nov 1874, p 491 confirming 16 h N I regtl order, appointing Lt F C N Goldney, officiating 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as Adjt, and—in addition to his other duties.

To G O C C of the 25th May last, p 230, confirming 16th N I regtl order, appointing Lt F C N Goldney, officiating 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as Qrmr, add—in addition to his other duties.

Capt and Local Maj E F Angelo, Bgde Major, is transferred from the Kurnool to the Nellore District.

Capt H T Jones is to officiate as Bgde Maj at Agra, instead of at Mozar, as announced in G O C C dated the 1st July.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Meerut Division order, dated the 9 h July 1875, directing Surgn Maj W S y, on leave at Mussoorie, to proceed to Roorkee, without delay.

Take over medical charge of the 65th Foot, from Surgn T J P Holmes, M D.

22nd Foot, 2 n l Battalion Regtl order, dated the 30th June 1875, appointing Lt R Johnston, Interpreter, with effect from the 16th idem.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

4th Hussars—Capt F B. Montague, to remain in England, on urgent private affairs, from the 10th Sept to the 9th Novr, in extension.

9 th Hussars—Lt P K D yne, to Bombay, from the 9th July to the 9th August, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery—Maj W J Fine, A Bty 8th Bdge, to hills on account of Debra, from the 15th June to the 15th Oct, on medical certificate.

Lt o H W Beaumont, G Baty 19th Bgde, to remain at Mussoorie, from the 15th June to the 15th Oct, in extension.

63rd Foot—F W R Jones, to Bombay, from the 23rd June to the 23rd July, to appear before a medical board.

6th Regt—Maj R B T G Flop-on, (2nd Squad Officer 4th Bengal Cavy) to Mussoorie, from the 14th to the 18th June, on private affairs.

Late 7th Madras Light Cavalry—Bt Maj W Thompson (attached to the 3rd Madras Light Cavy,) to the Neilgherry hills, from the 24th May to the 23rd August, on private affairs.

British Medical Service—Surgn Maj A Guthrie, M D, to Cashmere from the 3 d August to the 3rd Dec, on private affairs.

Surgn R J Scott M D, (attached to the 62nd foot) to England, from the 20th Nov, on private affairs.

The C in C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

1st Battalion 11th Regiment—Lt Sylvester Reid to be Adjt, vice Meredith, promoted, subject to approval by H R H the Field Marshal Commdg-in-Chief, Dated 9th July 1875.

3rd Bengal Cavalry—Capt H T Marsh, 1st Squad Subn, is re-appointed 1st Squad Subn, with effect from the date of his promotion to the rank of Capt.

4th Bengal Cavalry—Lt A L N Alexander, 1st Batn 3rd Regt, officiating 2nd Squad Subn on probation, to officiate as 1st Squad Subn on probation, vice Adamson, officiating as Interpreter Officer.

Lt R C Lamb, 39th Camer ians, officiating 2nd Wing Subn on probation 7th N I, to officiate as 2nd Squad Subn on probation, during the absence of Capt Barnes, on furlough.

11th Bengal Lancers—Lt C N Jones, 8th Regt, officiating 2nd Squad Subn on probation, to be 2nd Squad Subn on probation, vice M ny appointed Adjt. Dated 15th June 1875.

Adjutant General Department—Lt Col J Hills, C B, V C, R H A, to officiate as Asst Adjt Genl of the Lahore Division, vice Lt Col Hinxman, and during the period Lt Col Brooke may officiate as Asst Adjt Genl at Army Head Quarters.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—

Lt Col Hinxman—Capt H A Bushman to rank as Capt from the 9th Nov 1870.

Royal Artillery—Lt F W J Barker to be Capt from the 24th June 1875.

2nd Battalion 1st (Royal Scots Regiment—Capt G G Stewart to be Maj from the 20th Feb 1875

Maj Surgn G F Whitfield is transferred from Cawnpore to Allahabad for duty with the R A.

To travel at the public expense.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Peshawur Dis rict order, dated the 10th May 1875, directing Surgn W N Keefer, 20th N I, to assume medical charge of the 1st Bengal Cavy, in addition to his other duties, vice Surgn Maj R O Tand , proceded on leave.

Agra Brigade order, dated the 8th July 1875, appointing Capt, A C Tudor, Adjt and officiating Wing Officer 16th N I, to officiate as Bgde Maj, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 9th instant, till the arrival of Capt and Local Maj E F Angelo's unco ver.

41st Native Infantry—Regtl order, dated the 30th June 1875, appointing Lt J Bailey to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his duties as 1st Wing Subn, vice Capt V W Tregear.

46th Native Infantry—Regtl order dated the 21st June 1875, making the following appointments, with effect from the 16th April last, vice Lt Col A Cory, on leave, preparatory to furlough :—

Capt G C Udny to officiate as 2nd in Command, in addition, to his duties as 2nd Wing Subn.

Lt R E Ridge way to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his duties as Adjt.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery—Vety Surgn J E Elphick, to remain at Mussoorie, from the 7th July to the 7th Sept, on medical certificate, in extension.

British Medical Service—Surgn Maj D S Smith, (in medical charge 25th Foot) to Mussoorie, from the 10th June to the 31st Oct, on medical.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, July 20.)

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations :—

Revenue Department.

Mr W J H Le Fanu, Actg Head Asst to the Collr and Mag of Salem, for one month, under Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr E C Johnson, Special Asst to the Agent to the Govr of Fort St George, Visagapatam, two year's furlough to Europe on medical certificate under Section 10, and subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days, under section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

N Sundaraswmy Mudali, Depy Collr in charge of the Salt Department, Madura, leave for six months on medical certificate, under Section 3, Supplement P of the Civil Leave Code, in continuation of the three months privilege leave granted to him in the Gazette of the 31st March 1875, page 660.

Judicial Department.

Surgn-Maj R E Lloyd, Zillah Surgn, Nellore, subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, under section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr H Stanbrough, Coroner of Madras, privilege leave for one month and twenty-seven days, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code.

Educational Department.

D Sashiengar, Professor of Vernacular Literature in the Presidency College, for two months on medical certificate, under Section 3, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code.

Ecclesiastical Department.

The Revd J T D Kidd, Chaplain, at Tanjore Church, Bangalore, for one year, seven months and twelve days, from or after the 9th September, to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, under Section 5 (a), and subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days, under Section 10 (a), Supplement E, of the Civil Leave Code.

Public Works Department.

Mr J N Grainger, General Supdt, P W Stores and Workhouse three months' privilege leave, under Chapter VI of the Civil leave Code.

Political Department.

With reference to the Notification at page 46 of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 12th Jany 1875, R M the Maharajah of Travancore has granted Mr W Barton, of the Bombay F W Establishment, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Travancore Sirkar for employment as Civil Engr, a further extension of leave till the end of Oct 1875.

The Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following Appointments :

Judicial Department.

Mr Charles George Plumer, to be Distri t and Sessions Judge of North Arcot—with re-spective effect from the 6th April 1875, the date on which he assum d charge of the C urt.

Capt John Salmon Bloxland, Probationary Supdt of Police, 2nd grade, to act as Special Asst to the Agent to the Govr of Fort St George, Visagapatam, during the employment of Mr H G Turner, CS on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr J F Sullivan to act as Asst Supdt of Police, Malabar, during the employment of Lt Porteous on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr Sullivan be will considered as having acted as Asst Supdt of Police, Palghaut, from the 3rd to the 20th June 1875, during the absence of Lt Hodgson on leave.

Mr George Curtis, JP, Depy Coroner of Madras, to act as Cor ner during the absence of Mr Stanbrough on privilege leave or until further orders.

Education Department.

Mr D Sinclair, MA late of the Scotland Mission, to be a Fellow of the Madras University.

C Nagoo Rau, BA Asst Master in the Presidency College, to act as Asst Professor of English in the same College, during the employment of S Sashagra on other duty, or until further orders.

Medical Department.

Apothecary W Hamilton, Asst to the Professor of Botany and Medical Store Keeper, Madras Medical College, to act as Coemmil Examiner, Madras, during the absence of Surgn Macrae on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Revenue Department.

Mr G D Leman, Actg Collr of Sea Customs and of the Madras District, having been detained on duty at Madras on the 19th June 1875, the unexpired portion of the three months' privilege leave granted to him in the Gazette of the 23rd March 1875 is hereby cancelled.

Mr J Hunter-Blair, Collr of Sea Customs and of the Madras District, delivered over charge of his office to Mr G D Leman, the Actg Collr, on the 10th instant.

Marine Department.

Capt E H Daviot, Master Attendant, Tuticorin, having returned to duty on the 20th instant, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted him in the Gazette of the 23rd April last is hereby cancelled.

Financial Department.

Mr Henry Morris is permitted to red n the Madras Civil Service from the 30th instant, and is admitted from that date to an annuity of Rupees 1,050, under Section 4, Supplement A, of the Civil Pension Code.

Military Department.

Depy Surg Genl Charles Bentley is permitted to retire from the service from the 20th August 1876, on a pension of £300 per annum.

Major John Alfred Ellis, of the S C offg Supdt and Agent Army Clothing, is granted privil ge leave of absence for sixty days from the 15th instant, on his a rival at Ootacamund, M.s; R M Fisher of the S C, performing the duties of the appointment during the absence and on the responsibility of the former offi r.

With reference to G O G O No 1 of 1875, republished in Madras G O G No 3 dated 6th Jany 1875, Lt-Col (B Col) George Harper Saxton, of the S C, is permitted to retire from the service from this date, on the pension of a Coll, viz, £486-5-0 per annum with the capitalis d value of his extra annuity viz, £6,742 payable wholly in England.

Lt Guillum Scot Bough, of H M's 2nd Batn 12th Foot, 2nd wing Subn 4th Regt N I, is admitted to the Madras S C from the 11th May 1874, subject to H M's approval.

The Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Surgn-Maj T G Powell, Indian Medl Dept, in medical charge 17th Regiment N I, arrived at Madras on the 5th July 1875.

Maj T Lowndes, S C, Asst Poll Agent, Bhamo, arrived at Rangoon on 7th July 1875.

Capt F J F Monro, 1st y Genl List, Qr-mr 11th Regt N I, arrived at Bombay on the 7th July 1875.

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

Introduction.
Report of the Baroda Commission of 1873.
Proceedings before the Commission of 1875.
Resolution of the Government of India.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
Proclamation by the Government of India deposing the Gaekwar.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

AHSUNOLLAH—July 17th, at Dacca, at 12-30 P M., the wife of Khajeh Ahsunollah, Khan Bahadoor, of a son.
HEWITT—July 17th, at Motihari, the wife of J. F. Hewitt, Esq., BCS., of a son.
STEUART—July 19th, at Aurungabad, Deccan, the wife of Captain Hopton Scott Steuart, 3rd Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WILLOUGHBY—BROWN—July 20th at Trinity Church, by Rev. G. T. Dennis, M. A., Herbert F. Willoughby, Esq., Royal Artillery, eldest son of the Hon'ble and Rev. F. G. Willoughby, Vicarage, Painswick, to Mary Louise, third daughter of T. Allen Brown, Esq., J. P. No Cards.

NOTICE TO A CORRESPONDENTS.

X. Y.—It is too late now to renew the discussion commenced by the two Clerical Gladiators.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1875.

The *Pioneer*, which a few days ago rebuked unofficial journalists for their "shamelessness" in assuming that the King of Burma's guilty knowledge of the attack on Colonel Browne's expedition had been proved, has now suddenly changed its tone and become one of His Majesty's most vehement accusers. In an article on "Sir Douglas Forsyth's latest failure"—by the way, how is it the *Pioneer* has only now found out that there were any failures antecedent to that of Mandalay to be laid to the account of Sir Douglas?—our contemporary declaims against His Burmese Majesty in these terms :—"The arrogance of native Burma "requires no stimulant; the King needs no "new pretext for shuffling and bad faith." We are not curious to inquire what may be the occult reasons for this remarkable change of opinion; and the comments of the *Pioneer* on the Resolution of the Government of India regarding the results of the Mission to Burma are for the most part so entirely in accord with the views we have already expressed on this subject, that we ought to be glad to have the aid of so powerful an ally without asking any questions. We think, however, that the *Pioneer*, in its new-born zeal to crush Sir Douglas Forsyth, does not give that estimable diplomatist fair play. It says :—"Lord Northbrook has stood by his incapable "delegate with but too characteristic loyalty. "We honour his readiness to make the best of "a bad bargain. It may be good public policy "to gloss over failure with fair words." To lay the whole blame of the failure on Sir Douglas Forsyth is, so far as we can judge from the official papers, grossly unjust. The delegate may have been "incapable," but the Government which employed him was incapable also. For it is admitted that the luckless Envoy was not directed to require an answer to the letter about the British escort; and, although an answer was unexpectedly given, and its tenour was unfavourable, Sir Douglas Forsyth was perfectly justified in refusing on this account to postpone his departure from Mandalay. There can be no reasonable doubt that Sir Douglas telegraphed immediately to Simla the substance of the friendly communication in which the King said he was unwilling to permit the passage of the escort; and the Government of India might easily have telegraphed to him in reply to staud fast and insist on the concession he had been instructed to ask for, if Lord Northbrook had had any distinct policy to carry out in Burma. But we are frankly informed in the Government Resolution that up to the 12th of July, nearly three weeks after the Envoy had left Mandalay, the Viceroy in Council had not determined what they should say to the King of Burma in reply to his friendly communication; and it was therefore impossible for them to give Sir D. Forsyth any instructions to settle the matter before returning to Calcutta. An Envoy waiting three weeks or a month at Mandalay, till his masters at Simla had made up their minds whether or not they would repeat a demand they had been foolish enough to make without foreseeing the possibility that it might be refused, would have cut a more humiliating figure than if he had really gone down on all-fours in the Royal presence. We believe, therefore, that Sir Douglas merely obeyed orders in returning to India, and that Lord Northbrook must be held responsible for the complete and disgraceful failure of the Mission. A Viceroy who plumes himself on requiring and enforcing through the telegraph absolute obedience to orders from all his subordinates throughout the Empire cannot be allowed to throw on those subordinates the blame of his failures. If Napoleon had been able to direct with the utmost precision and minuteness the campaigns of his lieutenants in the Peninsula through the telegraph, public opinion even in France would assuredly have laid to his charge the faults of the Marshals who were successively out-generalled and beaten by Wellington. Lord Northbrook has chosen to make of himself an autocrat in great things and in small throughout the whole extent of the Indian Empire; and he must take the evil consequences as well as the good of his too great lust of power. As for the "too characteristic loyalty" of the Viceroy to the Political officers engaged in the service of the State, we might have given Lord Northbrook credit for such a feeling six months ago; but we cannot do so when we remember the Baroda Blue Books. Where was Lord Northbrook's loyalty to Colonel Phayre—the ill-used officer whose exposure of Mulharrao's misdeeds the Government of India and the Secretary of State were not ashamed to avail themselves of in order if possible to justify their own conduct to the ex-Gaekwar, while at the same time they have not hesitated to make the Colonel himself the scape-goat of their own sins and to let him be denounced as a meddlesome and incapable fool by the ignorant and unscrupulous London newspapers? When Colonel Phayre was treated with such base ingratitude, it is quite possible that the Viceroy may throw over Sir Douglas Forsyth also, now that that officer has lost his popularity; and the article in the *Pioneer* may be intended to prepare the way for this "characteristic" abandonment of a public servant who has hitherto enjoyed, as Colonel Phayre did a year ago, the "full confidence" of the Government of India.

It is remarkable how many men of notability who have died recently at home were at one time connected with Indian affairs. Scarcely a mail now reaches India which does not contain intelligence of the death of some person whom old residents in this country remember to have taken an active share in duties in the East, or whose obituary notices do not recall the perils through which India has passed during the last generation. Our readers will easily recall instances of what we have now said. During the last week we have noticed in these columns the death of Major-General Muller, who entered the Army in 1820, and served through the Burmese War shortly afterwards; and of General William Riddell, C. B., who came out to this country—as many distinguished men who deserve the kindly thoughts of their compatriots had done before him and together with him—as a cadet in the East India Company's military force, and passed through the usual stages which lead to honour in the Army, but not before he had seen active service in Affghanistan, the Punjab, and during the Mutiny of 1857. Taking a retrospect of but a brief period of months, Englishmen who have served for a number of years in India will easily be able to add a thousand examples to the two we have quoted, and at the same time remember with regret the dissolution of friendships which were made under the sun of India and intended to be cemented in the colder regions of the "old country." We do not propose to allude to the bitter regrets which the strong men of the past generation feel at seeing, slowly but steadily, old comrades in Indian life leading the way to the inevitable bourne, though that would be a prolific subject for the display of pardonable sentiment. Fortunately the subject has a sunny as well as a misty side, and we prefer to look upon the latter, as no good could come from contemplating the other with all its morbid attractions, while, moreover, old men who have served their country in India for many years past would not thank us for obtruding upon their attention the reminiscences which circumstances must already have made sadly familiar to their hearts. No public good was ever performed yet by holding up to old servants of their country the skull and crossbones of their dead and gone companions. The contemplation of Yorick's cranium only made Hamlet more bitterly morose and—who knows?—perhaps it added to his mind that hue of recklessness, born of a gloomy soul's appreciation of the inexorableness of mortality, which drove him on to the culmination of the tragedy. Then far be it from us to endanger the mental balance of our old public officers by unnecessarily dwelling on the fact that companions-in-arms are dropping out of the ranks, and suggesting that the time is coming when they shall be compelled to do the same. There was some sense after all in the practice of playing quick music after a military funeral; life to a soldier would appear too precious if he heard nothing in his ears but the "Dead "March in Saul," saw nothing but visions of graves and firing parties, and made his mind like the interior of an undertaker's shop, every shelf filled with a coffin and silvered and black-cloth ornaments of woe. Let us to our lively music, if we have any. We are sorry for the old Indian files that are rapidly disappearing, but we cannot help them, and regrets are unavailing.

The frequent mention, of late years, of India in connection with obituary notices is one of the most cogent arguments that could be found not only for showing how intimately this country is mixed with the concerns of England but how valuable she is to the families of the upper and middle classes of the United Kingdom. There is probably no family of that description which has not, or has not had at some recent period, an offshoot gaining existence in India. The relief which this must give to the drain on the sap of the parent stems must be immense. Statistical figures could of course show that England and India are of immense commercial advantage to each other; history might create a sentimental interest in the possession of a land which has been saturated with so much English blood, and been the grave of so much talent that might have had a European reputation; but the argument of India's value to England that goes home most keenly to the national heart is the fact that it is looked upon as a kind of Eldorado wherein youth and luck will be rewarded with fortune, and that, at all events, whether it answers or not to the romantic ideas formed of its wealth by the more hopeful class of minds, it nevertheless forms a gigantic field for genteel employment. At the present day, when gentlemen do not know what to do with their sons, and the cry is frequently heard that there is no room in England for the younger scions of families, India stands out upon the horizon as a blessed relief from unpleasant alternatives. The ghostly palmtrees and the blazing sun are hailed by parents with delight akin to that which fills the thirsty traveller when he sees an oasis in the distance; and the wearers of bangles and dusky skins are greeted as the providential implements for raising clever but impecunious youngsters to a position wherein, at the least, they may sustain themselves in a position of respectability. The fact that the majority of the obituary notices of distinguished persons that are now appearing in the newspapers show their subjects to have been indebted to India for at least a portion of their fame inspires many an English family with the faith that India is the best place in the British Empire to reap distinction, and with the hope that their children who are already there will yet cast glory on the patronymic, and that those younger ones who are destined to reach the "coral strand" will follow in the footsteps of their elders. This strong perception of the advantage England has in possessing India is not confined to parents. Statesmen are as keenly alive to it as persons who require a field larger than England to supply the wants of their offspring. They recoguise it as a splendid drill-ground for the army, where soldiers must be continually on the alert, and they acknowledge it to be the field in which officers learn their business in a way denied them in Hyde Park reviews and autumn manœuvres in Devonshire. Even Mr. Eastwick, when he visited Bombay lately, showed that he appreciated India's value as a military training school, although in doing so he displayed his own unwisdom in a remarkable way. He told his native audience—whom he desired to come closer to Englishmen, to look upon them as Aryan brethren, and to do a number of other philanthropic things—that India had been the means of making some of England's best commanders. How had she done so? At the expense of the lives of the compatriots and forefathers of the very men he was addressing. Had Mr. Eastwick reflected for a moment before speaking he would not have committed such a blunder in taste and political tact as this, which was tantamount to asking the mouse to play with the cat. But philanthropical Pickwicks are apt to make blunders, and the only thing that reconciles us to Mr. Eastwick's speech in Bombay is the proof it contains that he is as determined as any Englishman to adhere to India to the last, for the good and sufficient reason that she is too valuable

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PARLIAMENTARY.

THE EUPHRATES VALLEY RAILWAY.

LONDON, 23RD JULY.

In the House of Commons last night, Sir G. S. Jenkinson put a question to the Government relative to the recommendations of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Euphrates Valley Railway project.

Mr. Disraeli, in reply, said he would rejoice if it could be accomplished, but that Government must hesitate before guaranteeing the expenditure of probably ten millions sterling. He believed, however, that such a line would never pay, except for the traffic that would arise from the passage of troops and summer tourists over it.

CAVALRY SERVICE IN INDIA.

Mr. Hardy, replying to a question, said that the term of service of the Cavalry in India would soon be reduced to ten years which period would be retained.

INDIAN OFFICERS' COMPENSATION.

Lord George Hamilton, answering an enquiry, said he preferred not to communicate to the House the despatch embodying the recommendations of the Indian Officers' Compensation Committee till the reply from the Viceroy had been received which, if favourable, the recommendations would be immediately carried out.

THE BURMA QUESTION.

With reference to the Burma Question, Lord George Hamilton, replying to Mr. Richard, said the negotiations with the Court of Mandalay were not yet concluded, but that he still hoped that an amicable settlement of the only remaining difference with Burma would be arrived at.

THE RUSSIAN EXPEDITION TO TURKISTAN.

The Russian Reconnoitering Expedition to Turkistan has received homage from the Teking and Merv tribes.

MR. PLIMSOLL'S MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL.

EXCITEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House of Commons this afternoon was the scene of unparalleled excitement in consequence of Mr. Disraeli having withdrawn Mr. Plimsoll's Merchant Shipping Bill. Mr. Plimsoll vehemently urged upon Mr. Disraeli not to consign thousands to death by the withdrawal of the Bill.

Alluding to the shipowners in Parliament, Mr. Plimsoll said he was determined to unmask the villains who were sending sailors to certain death. On being requested to retract this statement he refused, and presented a protest against the proceedings and immediately afterwards left the House.

Mr. Disraeli then moved that the speaker should reprimand Mr. Plimsoll, and the House finally agreed to afford him an opportunity of apologising, requiring him to attend on the 29th instant.

CHOLERA AT SIMLA.

SIMLA, 23RD JULY.

A sudden rise of cholera has occurred: 152 cases up to last night: 91 were fatal, of which 9 were Europeans.

The Government have taken sanitary affairs into their own hands.

Doctor Adley has been put in charge of cholera arrangements.

Native Doctors have been summoned from the plains.

Mr. MacNabb, late Deputy Commissioner of Simla, now Commissioner of Umballa, has been ordered up from Kussowlee.

THE RESIDENT AT MANDALAY.

RANGOON, 22ND JULY.

Colonel Duncan, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, has been appointed Resident at Mandalay, vice Captain Strover, proceeding on furlough.

(This message has been delayed in transmission.)

LONDON, 22ND JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quite. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera 4¼d.

Exchange on India ..... 1s. 9⅜ to 1s. 9 7/16d.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper..... 91½

4½ do. do. 99¼

5½ do. do. 97½

3 per cent. Consols for account..... 94½

5 do. French Rente, 1872..... 106½

Bar Silver..... 55 11/16

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes ..£14,187,500 Inc. £812,500.

Bills Discounted ..£19,000,000 Dec. £187,500.

Bullion ..£28,312,500 Inc. £687,500.

Arrivals.—Sagamore, Glendower and Trinacria.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 23rd July, 3-50 P.M.—Weather cloudy. Wind N. W. Ther. 81. Fall of rain 70 cents.

CARWAR, 23rd July, 5 P.M.—Weather showery. Wind W. Ther. 81. Bar. 29·90. Fall of rain 8 cents.

MANGALORE, 23rd July, 4-15 P.M.—Weather fine. Wind W. Ther. max. 81, min. 75. W. B. 80. Bar. 29·75. Fall of rain 42 cents.

TUTICORIN, 23rd July, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy. Wind W. strong. Ther. 91. Bar. 29·79.

VINGORLA, 23rd July, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy. Wind S. W. strong. Ther. 85. Fall of rain 80 cents.

THE King of Burma is said to insist on levying a second time duty on goods that were temporarily removed from Mandalay during the late excitement.

THE heat at Aden has been excessive during the week ending the 15th July; two deaths have occurred in the Crater and Isthmus positions from heat-apoplexy.

ANOTHER quarrel between the Sunnis and Shiahs of Teera has taken place, which has resulted in loss of life on both sides. The Peshawur correspondent of the Lahore paper further hears that it is the intention of the Sunni sect, if possible, to drive out the Shiahs from Teera.

THE way in which Dr. Kneasly is looked at askance by his Parliamentary colleagues was admirably illustrated at a recent dinner in connection with the opening of a new Conservative Club at Stoke-on-Trent, when the chairman proposed the toast of the "County and Borough Members —bar one."

IT is stated that Major Henderson, Resident at Cashmere, will proceed to Bombay in November, to join the suite of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in the capacity of Foreign Office representative. Major Henderson will probably be employed in regulating all the ceremonials in which native princes and gentlemen are concerned during the tour.

CAPTAIN PAUL BOYTON, not content with floating between Dover and France, is contemplating the performance of a similar feat across the Firth of Forth. According to his intentions three weeks ago, he meant to start from Burntisland and land at Portobello Pier—a distance, we should think, of about nine miles, and, therefore, the task would not be nearly so arduous as his trip across the Channel.

A *Gazitta de Bardes* (Goa) reports the arrival at Goa of an English gentleman who is said to be an agent of a firm established in England, and who comes expressly to introduce a railroad which is to pass from Murmugaum to Tivem, the frontier of the Portuguese territory. The line chosen will embrace the important districts from Belgaum to Dharwar. The land through which the lines will pass is being surveyed.

A CORRESPONDENT draws our attention to the fact that a few weeks ago in Scotland, a remarkable duckling was hatched as Kippielaw, East Linton. It has four legs—one on the back, projecting upwards, and one on the breast; it has also two tails. It seems healthy, and looks as if it were likely to live. He asks whether any of our sporting correspondents have ever, in the course of their exploits, encountered a similar phenomenon, and we leave these to answer the question for themselves.

THE following official changes in the N. W. P. Educational Department are announced as likely to take place when Mr. Kempson, Director of Public Instruction, N. W. P. departs for England on three months' privilege leave next week:—Mr. R. Griffiths, Principal, Benares College, will officiate as Director of Public Instruction, and Mr. A. E. Gough, Professor of English Literature, Muir College, will be transferred to Benares as Principal. Mr. F. L. Beal will not temporarily for Mr. Gough at the Muir College. Mr. Dodd, we believe officiates for Mr. Deighton, Principal of the Agra College, during the absence of the latter at Simla.

THE provision opium to be brought forward at the monthly sales of the ensuing year 1876 will consist of 47,000 chests in the following proportions, respectively, of Behar and Benares Opium:—

Behar—

	Chests.	
Reserve of 1873-74	5,500	
Manufacture of 1874-75.....	21,310	
		26,800
Benares—		
Reserve of 1873-74.....	4,920	
Manufacture of 1874-75.....	15,280	
		20,200
Total.....		47,000

The above includes 300 chests to be reserved for the French Government.

OUR readers will be glad to learn that a Fine Arts Exhibition is to be held at Poona on the 25th August. The exhibition is to consist of paintings, drawings, etchings, &c., and the public of the Presidency will have themselves to blame if they do not make it successful either by loans or their own handiwork. There is some excellent artistic talent in Bombay, and we do not see why any exhibition at Poona should not be in its way as successful as the exhibition which is about to be opened at Simla. The committee offer ten prizes to amateurs, and will be open to competitors from any part of India, although it is worthy of note that they will only be awarded for *bona fide* original compositions. At the same time, in order to make the Exhibition as successful as possible, the Committee will be very glad to receive the loan of works of art.

ABOUT two months ago the *Calicut and Wynaad Observer* republished from the Calcutta *Statesman*, a few lines in disparagement of the great Exshaw. Upon which, like the lion in the fable, Exshaw put forth his paw to crush the Malabar mouse. Exshaw's legal advisers, the Messrs. Freshfield of London, conceived the same foll purpose, and Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., his Madras Agents, got their thunder ready; while Messrs. Offley Forrester & Co., of Mark Lane, London, who had been styled in the obnoxious quotation the "real owners of Exshaw's brandy," made haste to disclaim the honour, and to repudiate the least thought of usurping the greatness of Exshaw. But Exshaw the Veritable though strong is merciful, and the mouse, having pleaded that the objectionable paragraph was a quoted one, having replied meekly to the avengers of Exshaw at London, Bordeaux, and Madras, and having solemnly declared his respect for the great Distillery, has been allowed his life, and breathes freely in Calicut once more.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Kurrachee paper, writing from Upper Sind, says:—"There seems to be some sign that a campaign is on the *tapis*, if we are to believe the report that all the owners of camels and of carts have been warned to have their respective means of locomotion ready for Government service when ordered. There is probably to be an invasion of the Khan of Khelat's territory; but to fight against the rabble which is all the Khan can pit against the disciplined British troops, would be a sorry victory. But I suppose the campaign must be undertaken to bring the Khan or his refractory subjects to their senses. Whether it will lead to a war with Affghanistan, and eventually with Russia, remains to be seen." This information may be taken for what it is worth, but it has some significance in connection with the intelligence in the Calcutta *Englishman*, published a few days ago, that Russia objected to our placing any troops in Khelat territory. There may be, therefore, some foundation for both stories.

IN the Small Cause Court, Calcutta, an action was brought by Messrs. J. Nicol, Fleming and Co. against the Captain of the ship City of Carthage for short delivery of 10 cwts. of iron. The Captain insisted that the plaintiffs were bound to take delivery in terms of a condition in the bill of lading, but the Judge, Mr. MacEwen decided in favour of the plaintiffs for the full amount claimed and based his judgment upon the principle that "a carrier cannot limit his responsibility by tacking on conditions to a contract to which the other party has not consented, or by publishing notices, unless these notices have come to his knowledge before entering into the contract; and the *onus* of proving consent and knowledge lies, in the first instance, on the carrier if he relies on the special exception. There have been numerous and sometimes conflicting decisions on this point, but it appears now to be pretty well established that there must be consent, express or implied, on the part of the person employing the carrier to any special condition which avoids the latter's responsibility."

THE Calcutta *Statesman*:—Although the visit of the Prince of Wales to India will be doubtless productive of much benefit to England, the prospect of the event has already had an opposite tendency. We learn—not from the Foreign Office, however—that much of the weakness apparent in recent negotiations with Burmah is due to the fact that the Government of India has so set its heart on the realisation of the project that it absolutely dreads any complications that might afford a plea for the postponement of the visit. In order to carry out the programme successfully, it is necessary that the Temple of Janus should be closed till after the Prince quits these shores. If war with Burma or any other Great Power were to intervene, it might act as a wet blanket on the contemplated festivities, or possibly induce the Home Ministry to recommend a more convenient season for the visit. Lord Northbrook's hesitation to take Viceroyalty is not a firm one, and, to be the Prince's host is the great object of his present ambition, to which all other political considerations are to be postponed. It was for this reason, we are told, that he did not wish to press upon the obstinate old barbarian of Mandalay more than one demand at a time, knowing full well that, if he did, war would be forced upon him by a flat denial on the part of His Majesty. Consequently, no reply to the modest request for permission to furnish an escort to China was to be asked for, and other important matters were allowed to stand over to a more convenient season. By sending an informal refusal to Sir Douglas on the subject of escorts, the King unfortunately spoilt this little game; but the diplomatic resources of the Indian Government are so varied and extensive, that we have no doubt the difficulty will be overcome somehow; and by eating a little more of the dirt we have lately been so liberally fed upon, we shall be able to say, when the Prince comes in November next, that "*L' Empire c'est la paix*;" though the price we shall have to pay for the privilege will probably be a heavy one.

THE correspondent of the *Times* at Vienna writes on June 28th as follows about the Turkish and Austrian railways:—"Baron Hirsch has come up to Vienna, and has been received by the Emperor, to whom he gave his version of the failure of his efforts to bring about the junction of the Turkish with the Austro-Hungarian Railway Lines. According to this version, the difficulties his proposals encountered were mainly owing to a disinclination on the part of the Turks to have the Railway junction at all. Whether the Turks really feel that their behaviour in this affair lays them open to this suspicion, or whether it be merely that they feel anxious to counteract in some way the impression likely to be produced by the accounts of Baron Hirsch on the European Money Market, is news from Constantinople is that they were rather surprised by the resolution of Baron Hirsch and his friends to break off negotiations and to leave Constantinople, and that they do not feel quite reassured on the effect which their vacillation and constantly changing behaviour will produce on Berlin and Vienna, which have interested themselves in the construction of the junctions of the Turkish Lines with the Western European Railway network. In consequence of this the Turkish Ambassadors at the European Courts have been instructed by telegraph to assure the Powers that the negotiations about the completion of the Turkish Lines did not fail on account of any objections which the Turks had on principle against the junction of their Lines with the Western Lines, but on account of the extravagant demands of Baron Hirsch; that the departure of this latter had been precipitate, as the Porte was far from wishing that the negotiations should be broken off. The next cause of the breaking off of the negotiations was the differences which had arisen about the Court of Arbitration, which the Turks had accepted for the settlement of the claims of Baron Hirsch. Indeed, the members were already appointed on both sides, and those appointed by Baron Hirsch were for some time on the spot, when the Porte raised various objections. First, according to the mode of proceeding agreed upon, if one of the members was impeded in his functions, the respective party was to have named another within a week; also, the Court went on without waiting. The Government executed their term of eight days, which would have given it into their power to stop any moment the proceedings by withdrawing one of their members. Another provision was that the Umpire should be chosen within a specified time, which was likewise conceded. Then it was asked that the decision should be in accordance with the Ottoman law, based on the Koran. The last demand was that in case there was any flaw in the proceedings, a revision and eventually a *cassation* might ensue. This last demand combined with the former, seemed a sheer mockery, as there would have been little difficulty in finding an *ulema* in Bagdad or even Constantinople, to prove that the decision had not been in accordance with the Koran, and a Turkish tribunal to annul the decision in consequence. All these demands were, therefore, only taken to be as so many pretexts to put off the whole affair, and thus the conviction was brought about that the Turks are not in earnest in these negotiations. Warned already by the long uphill struggle which has now been going on for many months, Baron Hirsch gave in and broke off all further negotiations. He will now, it is said, consult the representatives of the companies he has been acting for, and who are partly here and partly in Paris, about the next steps to be taken. In the first moment of indignation and disappointment the stopping of the traffic on all the Turkish Lines which are worked by the Société d'Exploitation seems to present itself as the most obvious one, but the financial interests of the Society are so bound up with these Lines that the Company might suffer in the end just as much as Turkey by this step.

LANDING AGENCIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Let me assure "Oliver Twist" that I quite agree with him that consignees would be benefited in point of time if their goods were not landed in huge barges that not unfrequently take a week in unloading. Instance the P. and O. Company, for example, which generally contrives not only to land in country boats but also to deliver the large cargoes brought out by their steamers in a week or ten days. There is also the B. I. S. N. Company landing cargoes very rapidly in country boats.

So far I grant that "Oliver Twist" is correct, but he seems in his letter of yesterday to overlook the fact that he *did* set himself up as the champion or defender of the Custom House, for in his first letter, the one that appeared in your issue of the 20th instant, he states: "To persons unacquainted with the position, it would appear that the Government or Customs was in some manner to blame. *If there is any such notion abroad I take leave to correct it.*" His championship is, I am sorry to say, undeserved.

I will try and make my experience of Custom House interference with the country-boat landing system plainer than I did in my hurried letter of the 20th. About two or three years ago this Agency undertook the landing of entire cargoes in addition to its forwarding business. Several cargoes were landed in country boats, and "Oliver Twist" [I will not say that the *Oliver Twist* alluded to, is identical with the present writer under that name] alluded in complimentary terms to the rapidity with which the work was done, and the work would have gone on improving till this day, but for the unfortunate discovery one fine day by Mr. Stewart, the Deputy obstructive—I beg pardon—Preventive officer, of an order in the Customs Regulations prohibiting the discharging of cargo until all consignees had agreed to its being landed by my agency. I say *my* agency, because the order had never been made applicable to any other agency, and in fact, has never since been found amongst the Custom House Regulation, this I can vouch for having unsuccessfully applied personally to Mr. Stewart and by letter to his superior for a copy of the order.

I had a vessel to discharge at the very time Mr. Stewart, the Deputy Preventive Officer discovered this order in the Custom House Regulations, prohibiting cargoes being landed by my agency. It was a Calcutta cargo, the consignees were all in Bombay, and I was consequently only two days getting their signatures to the paper allowing this agency to land their goods.

But supposing the cargo had been an English one I can assure "Oliver Twist" that it would take a stouter heart than mine to undertake the collection of the signatures of consignees from Peshawur to Palamcotta and from Gwadur to Cherrabee. Besides it just strikes me as possible that the captain would not wait my return, and that I should find the fortunate landing agents, Cooper and Co., about whom Mr. Stewart has never fdiscovered any special regulation, in quiet possession of the cargo I had been trying to secure.

I have only to add that owing to Mr. Stewart's special regulation this agency gave up "landing." It was possible to contend with Mr. Cooper and even with the silver-handed Dadabhoy, but it would have been madness to attempt to stand up before Mr. Stewart—"there was no use kicking against the pricks,"—and therefore I did not try it.

GEO. R. PURVIS.

BOMBAY.

TORTURE.—A bullock driver, named Pandoo Khundoo, was fined Rs. 2, by Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday, for having wantonly tortured his bullocks.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION.—Shaik Mohideen having been found guilty of being in possession of three tea cups, reasonably suspected to have been stolen, was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 5 by Mr. Nana Morojee.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Balloo Bappoo was sent to jail for six months yesterday, by Mr. Nana Morojee, for having stolen a silver anklet from the person of a child named Wittul Nansbhoy. He is an old offender and well known to the police.

THE REFORMATORY.—Adamjee Mahomedjee, a Mussulman boy, pleaded guilty before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, to the charge of having stolen two gold earrings and Rs. 14-8 in cash, the property of Mahomedjee Dossajee, and was sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

ASSAULT.—A buggy driver, named Dadabhoy Edulje, yesterday prosecuted Joter Goshabs, for having assaulted him at Coombersvaddy on the previous night, and his Worship, Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, before whom the charge was preferred, having found the prisoner guilty, ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

THE THEFT AND ASSAULT CASE.—In this case which we reported in our yesterday's issue, Oomer Mahomed and the three men charged with him, were found guilty and sentenced to two months' hard labour each, on the charge of theft, and to a fine of Rs. 10 each, on the charge of assault, by Mr. W. Webb, acting Senior Magistrate of Police.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—The following is the Military team playing in to-day's match, Civil v. Military:—

E. M. T. Boldam, Esq., R.A.	Capt. Marshall, (4th Rifles.)
E. Spens, Esq.	Major Bedford, R.E.
Dr. Knott.	H. A. Curtis, Esq., R.A.
Dr. Knapp.	C. Young, Esq., R.E.
Capt. Marryat, R.E.	Gunner Dickett.
	Gunner Ford.

A CHARGE WITHDRAWN.—A correspondent asks us to state that the case which was called for hearing, at the Fort Police Court yesterday, in which Mr. Shapoorjee Framjee was charged on a summons with trespass, in the name of Bhicajee, woman, has been withdrawn by the plaintiff's brother, at whose instance it had been instituted, as the woman Bhicajee said that the charge was unfounded. Her brother, we are told, has apologised to Mr. Shapoorjee for having influenced his sister to bring the action.

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The deceased criminal would seem to have been from childhood, a lad of bad character, easily excited and liable to fits of ungovernable rage. Such at least is the testimony of his step-mother Kokesbai. His father was lately employed as foreman of the divers engaged the Sassoon Dock, but for seven or eight years his son had been almost a stranger in his house, having run away from home when about 13 or 14 years of age. After leaving home he spent his time idling about with bad companions, until he ultimately landed himself in the Kurrachee jail, to which he was committed for six months by the local Magistrate on a charge, we believe, of theft. For a long time previous to his departure, his father had prohibited him from entering his house on account of his bad conduct and the companions with whom he associated. His step-mother asserts that "there was always something strange about him. He was different from other boys, and his deep-set brows and narrow forehead certainly bore evidence as to her statement that his temper was hasty and ungovernable. When he returned from Kurrachee at the expiration of his imprisonment, or about twenty days before he committed the crime which has stayed his reckless hand, he slept for some days in his father's house, but soon left it for his old haunts and evil companions. On the 23rd of May he went in the evening to his father's house, in Dhobie Talao, where he found his step-mother sitting on the verandah, and he went and stood behind her. She afterwards went upstairs; he followed her, and sat down unbidden. Her brother, we are told, has apologised to Mr. Shapoorjee for having influenced his sister to bring the action.

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INDIAN EXTRACTS.

BANGALORE RACES.

FOURTH DAY.

OWNERS having found out the merits or demerits of their horses, several are withdrawn from their engagements for to-morrow, and the deliberations of the Stewards are thereby much lessened.

The following are the Handicaps, acceptances and entrances for to-morrow :—

ARKAREE PURSE.

	Acceptances.	
Merry Legs	9	8
Chieftain	9	6
Marquis	9	4
Lachin	9	4
Delawar	8	12

BANGALORE HANDICAP.

	Acceptances.	
Timbertop	10	7
Fenella	9	12
Vedette	8	9
Hunter	8	0

DESERT HANDICAP.

	Acceptances.	
Buttercup	9	0
Jehangir	8	2

COLONIAL HANDICAP.

Lord Clifden	9	7
	Scratched.	
The Bird	8	10
Victorian	8	0
Blue Mantle	8	0

So there is no race for the Colonial Handicap. The entrances for the other races are :—

THE AUCTION STAKES.

Rosebud	(1,500)	8st. 9lb.
Vedette	(1,300)	8st. 5lb.
Victorian	(700)	7st. 7lb.

THE PONY RACE.

Snider
Crusader
Henri Martini
Whalebone
Grey Momus

An exciting race may be expected for the Arkaree Purse, and Merry Legs will probably win it. Mr. Corey's stable, though the weight put upon Timbertop is about 3lbs. too much, will probably take of the Bangalore Handicap as Hunter is in light and will make the running. The same stable has a good show for the Auction Stakes. Snider will win the Pony race, and I think Buttercup can give Jehangir 12lbs., but the race will be a close one.

Speculation was chiefly upon the race for the Arkaree Purse, for which there were three lotteries.

The bidding is given below.

ARKAREE PURSE.

	1st Lot.	2nd Lot.	3rd Lot.
Tickets	1,500	1,500	1,000
Merrylegs and Delawar	640	770	610
Chieftain	330	400	310
Marquis	210	270	120
Lachin	120	120	80

BANGALORE HANDICAP.

Tickets	1,500
Timbertop	480
Hunter	...
Fenella	450
Vedette	290

AUCTION STAKES.

Tickets	1,000
Vedette	350
Victorian	350
Rosebud	210

The betting was very even in the lotteries on the Arkaree Purse. Chieftain was, however, getting more into favour and Marquis dropping back.

Victorian went as far beyond his value as Rosebud went below it, and the race will be Vedette's if he is not run out in the Handicap previously.—*Madras Athenæum.*

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

(*Times*, June 30.)

THE policy of our Indian Government with reference to the growth and exportation of opium is again to be from time to time a subject of warm discussion in the House of Commons. It is open to criticism for two reasons, which will address themselves respectively to political economists and to philanthropists, and we have fortunately an abundance of both classes both inside and outside the walls of Parliament. That the cultivation of Opium should be retained as a monopoly in the hands of the Government appears to some of the former class to be objectionable on purely economical grounds, or, in other words, to be a mistake. There is so much to be said, and so truly against Government occupying itself with any sort of trade or industry that it is easy to make out a *prima facie* case against the partial exception which has been admitted in favour of opium. The burden of proof rests, in fact, with the supporters of the Bengal system and not with those who can appeal to accepted general principles in attacking it. For the philanthropists, however, an even wider line of assault is open, as well as a much easier one. The whole question of Opium may be dealt with on the ground, not of expediency, but of morality, and we have in the inexhaustible store of topics fit for argument or declamation, as each successive speaker may prefer. The injurious effects of Opium to the consumer, our crime in forcing it at the point of the bayonet upon a nation which desires to exclude it altogether, the doubtful or more than doubtful character of a revenue which is thus derived—these, and a hundred plenty more like them, are the natural texts upon which good Members of Parliament can enlarge both in and out of season; and, though they were not very closely connected with the actual question before the House, they were all turned to account in the Opium Debate of last Friday. It is well that matters should be sometimes discussed as a necessary preliminary to their being understood and we may therefore thank Mr. Mark Stewart and Mr. Pease for having gone over a good deal more ground than was requisite for their avowed purpose, and can only complain that they did not make it clear in what character they appeared. All that they or their supporters really had to do was to show that the Bengal system of Opium-growing by the Government was, for some cause or other, to be condemned, and that the Bombay system of leaving it to private cultivators and deriving an indirect revenue from it might advantageously be extended to Bengal. Opium, it was agreed, was to be grown in any case, and it was simply a waste of words to declaim against it as a pernicious drug when the only question at issue proved to be in what way the Indian Government might gain most largely and most safely from its cultivation.

It is curious to compare the very different statements which were made in the same debate as to the effect of Opium on the consumer. It appeared sometimes as a fearful poison, destructive alike to the souls and bodies of those who indulged themselves in it. All, indeed, that we have ever heard said against alcohol was said against the powerful narcotic agent which takes the place of alcohol among Orientals. The comparison of the two was completed by the kind of defence which speakers on the other side set up. It was the abuse, the House was assured, and not the use, of Opium which was to be denied. Taken in moderation, as it generally was taken, its effects were positively beneficial. It was from the dens and alleys of the great cities that the unfavourable pictures had been drawn which were most frequently brought forward by travellers. For the scenes which these represented there was no defence possible, but the experience of the country districts of China was wholly different from that of the towns. A Chinaman, after a hard morning's work, enjoying his midday meal with a hearty appetite, and solacing himself afterwards with a whiff of Opium, just as an English labourer might take his harmless pipe of tobacco, and then going back to his work again none the worse for his indulgence—these, and such as these, were the real instances by which the effects of Opium must be judged, and he would be a stern moralist indeed who would condemn them in so mild a form. We are not so much concerned to strike the balance of all this conflicting evidence, because we know that, whether the drug be wholesome or noxious, the Chinese consumer is, as a correspondent this morning shows, determined to have it, and that the only question can be in what way he is to be supplied, and what nation is to have the profit of the transaction. That the Chinese Government would be glad to exclude foreign Opium is, no doubt, perfectly true, but it is equally certain that it would do so simply in the interests of its own revenue, and would take care to gratify the tastes of its subjects by an article of home growth equally capable of being abused. Nor is there much doubt which way the preference of the consumers would lie. The Opium which the Bengal Presidency produces is by far the best that can be found anywhere, and neither China nor any other Opium-producing country would compete with it for one moment upon anything like equal terms. Now, it does not appear to have been urged on Friday that the Opium traffic with China was to be forbidden, although many of the arguments used about it meant either that or nothing. The trade was taken as an existing fact, and, in spite of an abundance of true or untrue, but certainly irrelevant declamation, there was no present purpose of interfering with it. The point on which the House was asked to express an opinion was simply whether the growth of the Opium which we were to send to China was to be, as now, chiefly a Government monopoly, or was to be handed over to private cultivators, who were to pay a tax to the Government for the privilege thus granted them. The question was a perfectly fair one for discussion, but it was hardly to be answered by a reference to the moral rules upon which the advocates for the change dwelt with a somewhat misplaced vehemence, and which, if they were worth anything at all, would have to be dealt further than the conclusion for which they were employed, and with which they had scarcely anything to do.

The opponents of the Opium monopoly were on firmer ground in some of their other arguments, though they mixed up everything in such strange confusion that it is clear they had no real knowledge of the strength or weakness of the position. It is, no doubt, contrary to the general rules of policy that a Government should take into its own hands any kind of industrial enterprise. The reasons against it, both from principle and from experience, are so strong as not easily to be set aside, and, as we have said, those who claim that the case of Opium is an exceptional one are bound to justify an exception which, as such, is clearly in need of being defended and excused. It is almost part of the same argument to urge that the revenue derived from the manufacture of Opium is uncertain, that it depends upon foreign tastes which may possibly change, or upon the goodness or badness of the seasons, which can be even less certainly calculated and that it is, therefore, unfit to be a regular part of the year's Budget, since at any time it may fall off or even cease absolutely. The reply may be, in the first place, that, even if Government gave up its Opium monopoly, the effect of a short crop would be injurious to revenue, and that the source of income has yet to be discovered which will not be exposed in some degree to this species of fluctuation. Each year's fiscal income, whether in India or at home, cannot but depend upon each year's general prosperity; and the result, so far, will be very much the same, and uniformity will be equally impossible. Nor is there much prospect of any such sudden change in the national tastes of the Chinese as to endanger the security of our Opium profits. We may admit all that has been said on both these scores, but need not, thus far, assign much practical importance to any of it. The most real reason for the maintenance of our present arrangement for the cultivation of Opium in Bengal is that the system is in existence, and that so large an income is dependent upon it we cannot afford to play tricks with it, or to make uncertain moves however likely it may be to be beneficial in the long run. Indian finance has never been a very easy matter for us. We have assumed responsibilities and incurred expenses for the advantage of India a good deal in advance of the natural demands of the country, and more in accordance with English than with Indian notions. The pecuniary difficulty which all this has involved has been by no means slight, and we find it very hard, with all our care, to balance income and expenditure. The present moment, when Indian finance has not yet recovered from the strain of last year's famine, is particularly inopportune for trying dangerous experiments. When we find the voice of all Indian officials, and of those who have the best personal knowledge of India, raised unanimously in opposition to Mr. Mark Stewart, and when we find on his side a tangled mass of reason and sentiment, of which it is very hard to make anything at all, and of which it is impossible to make anything to the purpose, we know what we must conclude. A question which is argued on moral grounds will always command the attention of the House of Commons and the public, but the interest is lessened as often as it is discovered that mortality has been thrust in on false pretences, and that nothing on that score is either promised or endangered. It might not be wise for the Indian Government to extend its cultivation of Opium beyond its present limits, but where an income of some six millions is at stake the English Legislature will make very certain of its ground before it will venture to interfere.

THE MARLBOROUGH GEMS.

(*Pall Mall Budget.*)

THE sale of the Marlborough gems afforded a favourable opportunity for the study of a collection that has been famous for nearly a century. Apart from the beauty of individual examples of antique or of modern workmanship the collection is interesting as containing in itself a record of the rise and progress of English connoisseurship. The cabinet of the third Duke of Marlborough was formed in part out of the treasures of earlier collectors. It includes the gems previously brought together by the Earl of Bessborough; and it goes back still further by also including the contents of the collection that belonged to the illustrious Earl of Arundel, one of the first and best of English amateurs. And it may be said that the Marlborough gems are worthy of their history. Some disappointment, perhaps, has to be confessed as to the quantity of first-rate antique work in the collection, but the disappointment is counterbalanced by the extent and variety of its treasures. Every style of gem engraving is represented, and there is in the works of every period more than enough to reward long and careful study.

In the presence of such a collection it would be folly to attempt anything like a full analysis within the limits at our disposal, and we shall therefore merely mention some of the most remarkable examples of different styles. Among the specimens of antique engraving are several of the highest beauty, exhibiting not only the finest workmanship, but the noblest principles of ancient art. Prominent among these is the intaglio representing Apollo mourning the death of Coronis (60), a work in which the design is conceived with a passion not always associated with the inventions of Greek art. The lifeless figure of the maid, lying with face upturned and head thrown back, is full of pathetic beauty and in harmonious relation with this figure is that of the god himself, who leans with one arm resting upon a tree, gazing sadly upon her whom he has slain, while the bird that has wrought the mischief is seen behind the group. The composition is in a large style and the execution of marvellous delicacy. Another notable example is the large cameo of a Medusa's head (100), cut from a piece of translucent chalcedony. This is in many respects one of the most remarkable pieces in the collection. The face is of a grand type and the modelling of a masterly order. The impression of terror is given to the countenance without disturbing its sculpturesque character, and we may observe in particular the nervous force indicated in the muscles slightly contracted, in the distended nostrils, and the half-opened mouth. Nor has the artist neglected any of the details of the design, for the serpents that coil in the full locks of hair and about the neck are imaged with a reality of life that completes the effect of horror in the face. We may compare this noble head with the large intaglio of the bust of Pallas (81), in order to realise the distinction between great and little work. This bust of Pallas, cut deeply into a large pale amethyst, bears a long signature, and is confidently put forward as antique work; but there can, we suspect, be little doubt that it is a gem of modern execution. It certainly, whatever its date, exhibits none of the great qualities of Greek art; the face is insignificant in type and of poor expression, and the workmanship, notably in the upraised left hand, of inferior quality. Moreover, from the treatment of the helmet and its arrangement of the head, as well as from the insipid face, we should be led to suppose that this was not even good Renaissance work. An undoubted and exquisite specimen of the best Greek art is the intaglio of Hermes (165), cut in a sard. The figure is seen, in profile, advancing and playing the lyre, the head slightly bent towards the instrument, and the left hand sweeping over the strings. We may quote without fear of exaggeration the words of the catalogue, which describe this gem as combining "the simple grace, the severe dignity of Greek design with the most exquisite finish and modelling that characterize the Greek workmanship of the best period." The qualities of purely physical grace and freedom are exhibited again, and with no less success, in the fragment of a cameo (206) representing a Silenus pushed along by a running Satyr. This gem, which is most delicately engraved, is in the truest spirit of Greek art, depending as it does for its beauty entirely upon the true impression of natural movement in graceful figures, and we may observe especially as showing the delicate art of the engraver the arrangement of the limbs of the running Satyr in relation to the space in which they are disposed. There is more of passion and character in a figure of another Satyr (215) garlanded with vine, and with right hand uplifted squeezing a bunch of grapes. Here the figure is designed with a regard to the special subject with which it is associated; there is a complete impression of luxurious languor in the limbs and in the left arm that hangs by the side. Similar passion and character, but much intensified in expression, are shown in the Bacchante in ecstasy (228), an intaglio of somewhat rude but powerful workmanship cut on an oval amethyst. The head is thrown far back, and the drapery, held out by both hands, circles around the figure in flowing and elegant lines. This is altogether a noble specimen of Greek work, full of interest, in considering the ideals of antique art. Among other specimens of antique engraving, we may add mention of (223), an intaglio of a Satyr and his family; (246), a beautiful head of Proserpine cut in a blue beryl; (340), a fine composition of Paris and Œnone, engraved in intaglio on a sard; (366), portraits of Socrates and Plato, intaglio cut in garnet; (296), Hercules Bibax, a good example of Roman work; and among the portraits, Marcus Junius Brutus (375) an intaglio of the head in profile; Marc Antony (378); Livia and the young Tiberius (403), a cameo cut in turquoise, of a great beauty; and finally, the immense sardonyx cameo of Didius Julian and Livia. This cameo ranks among the largest known and is not the least sufficiently remarkable. It has been suggested, the portrait is of Julian II., the workmanship would also be remarkable for the period. Among the gems whose subjects illustrate the public games, the intaglio of an athlete (621) may specially be mentioned.

The examples of the gem engraving of the Renaissance are not less numerous or remarkable. Foremost in reputation is the renowned cameo (160) representing the hymeneal procession of Eros and Psyche. The effect of this composition is aptly given by the description provided in the catalogue: "The two child-like little divinities walk side by side veiled, even their faces being covered by the veil; while the boy bridegroom presses a dove to his bosom. A winged Hymen conducts them by a knotted cord; another winged Erotic figure prepares the nuptial couch, while over their heads the mystic basket is borne by Antoros conspicuous with crisp curled wings." The design is carried out with the utmost delicacy of feeling, and with an ingenuity in the disposition of a number of figures that characterizes the artists of the Renaissance. It does not affect the most elevated order of beauty for the subject is treated in a fanciful rather than a highly imaginative manner, but so much as is attempted is perfectly achieved. The little figures are all gracefully modelled and happily combined; the impression of movement is well regulated throughout the group, and these qualities of design, joined to the most delicate tenderness of sentiment, give extraordinary charm to the work as a whole. A bust of Leander (322) is of considerable beauty, and the double cameo (309) representing on one side a bust of Omphale and on the other a full face of Hercules also takes rank as a remarkable specimen of Renaissance work. There seems no reason to suppose that the catalogue is right in assuming that the bust of Omphale is of antique work; the style of execution of both heads is apparently the same, and both probably belong to the Renaissance. Another piece of elaborate Renaissance work is to be found in the large shell cameo representing a procession of Bacchus (201), in which no fewer than thirty figures are introduced.

There is much more in the collection that deserves notice, but we will stop here. We must remark, however, that the pretensions of the catalogue provided by the auctioneers are not always supported by critical scrutiny of the gems themselves, and in various instances the judgment expressed is too confident to carry conviction. In itself this would scarcely be remarkable. Sale catalogues compiled for business purposes invariably take a favourable view of the objects they affect to describe, and if the catalogue of the Marlborough gems had professed to be nothing more than an ordinary sale catalogue no one would have had cause to complain if he had found himself at times less confident and enthusiastic than the vendor or the auctioneer. But in this particular case the circumstances were exceptional. The catalogue provided for the sale professed to be "abridged from the catalogue and introduction by M. H. Story-Maskelyne," and as this gentleman is well known to write with authority upon the particular subject, it is more than surprising to find that the catalogue exhibited so few signs of critical caution. As Mr. Story-Maskelyne himself protested against the way in which the process of abridgment has been carried out, we have been at the pains to compare the two catalogues, and we are in a position to state that Mr. Story-Maskelyne's protest is well founded, and that the catalogue as it stood for the sale was a misleading and most imperfect expression of his opinions. It must be added that the inquiry to the author results in a serious injustice to the public. To affix to the catalogue the name of a distinguished student was in effect to give exceptional weight to the opinions contained in it; and those who might have been disposed to rely upon such opinions had a right to be informed that the process of abridgment meant the omission of what was unfavourable; that it meant also the manipulation of the author's words, so as to give them a different significance; and finally that it meant, in some cases, the substitution of an entirely different and opposite judgment. And yet, though all this has been done in abridging Mr. Story-Maskelyne's catalogue, no hint of the nature of the process was given to the public. The sale catalogue was put forward as if it contained the substance of the writer's opinions; and we find that, as a rule, it contains only the substance of his praise.

Unfortunately it is not possible to justify what has been done upon the ground of a desire for greater brevity in description. The two catalogues differ little in bulk but much in meaning, and the words omitted are often short but significant. Sometimes indeed, the "abridgment" has been made by the substitution of a long word for a short one, and in these cases it is hard to interpret the motive of the compiler until we examine the meaning of the words. For example, we find No. 621 is described in the original catalogue as an "intaglio on a fine hyacinthine paste," and the writer goes on to explain that the engraver has worked upon the surface of the glass "exactly as if it had been a veritable sard." But in the sale catalogue it is a veritable sard. For some reason that perhaps might be explained, but certainly not from a desire of brevity, "paste" has been altered to "sardine," and the gem is now described as "an intaglio on a fine hyacinthine sardine." This needs no comment, and we will therefore take other examples where the change, if not so glaring, is even more ingenious. No. 246 is described by Mr. Story-Maskelyne as "perhaps a fine Sicilian Greek gem, but more probably a copy by an excellent modern hand;" in the sale catalogue this is abridged to "probably a fine Sicilian Greek gem," with no suggestion of the modern hand. In the original work No. 275 is said to be "a Renaissance copy of a subject of which a representation exists in the French Imperial Cabinet." In the sale catalogue it is described, without sense and without candour, as "a subject of which a representation exists on a gem in the French Imperial Cabinet." Of No. 358 Mr. Story-Maskelyne says that it is perhaps Renaissance, but that "if an ancient work it probably was wrought in its entirety in the time of Caracalla or of Severus Alexander;" but the abridgment leaves out the conditional part of the statement, and makes the writer declare that it probably was antique. Again, it is no doubt true that "a cameo of a Bacchus and Ariadne" (193) is more concise than "a cameo in *antique paste* of a Bacchus and Ariadne," but we much doubt whether the omission of the fact that the cameo is false does not take from the merit of the abridgment. In the same way "a good Roman cameo" (127) is shorter than "a much worn but *once* good Roman cameo," but it is not quite the same thing. We may add that this manipulation of the Catalogue is not confined to minor examples. In mentioning the famous and beautiful came representing the hymeneal procession of Eros and Psyche, we took occasion to remark upon the modern character of the design, though we found nothing in the catalogue to favour our opinion. We may discover, however, that the omission of any judgment as to the date of the cameo is due to the author of the abridgment, and not to the author of the original catalogue. After alluding to the criticisms of Dr. Brunn, Mr. Story-Maskelyne remarks that "these criticisms must be recognized as fatal to the supposition that this exquisite work is antique," and he adds that the lettering of the signature "is no less condemnatory, as judged by palæographic criteria." Both these sentences are cut out from the "abridged" catalogue, wherein we find merely a confused jumble conveying no opinion whatever. But it would take long to expose in detail the system upon which this professed abridgment has been conducted. We have here quoted only a few instances, but it need not be we could quote many more. It would be easy to multiply cases in which we find that do not take much space but have much meaning have been omitted. When the author of the catalogue gives a confident opinion that the gem is of Renaissance workmanship, the word *Renaissance* is nearly always omitted, and yet when the work is ascribed to antique artists the word "antique" is always preserved. Among other words that are punctually dropped out of the sale catalogue we may mention the epithets "late" "inferior," "poor" "rude," and "modern." It would take too long to mention all the cases in which this sort of "abridgment" is practised.

We have said enough to show the nature of the process by which the sale catalogue has been manufactured out of the catalogue of an expert. In the present case, it is true, the evil effects of this process have been limited; the Marlborough gems have been sold in one lot, and the influence of the catalogue has therefore not been tested in detail. But, although the abridged catalogue has been so far harmless, it is not for that reason a less discreditable or misleading work in itself. There could have been no accident in the system of abridgment which constantly rejected the criticism and retained the praise of the original catalogue; and the critic has a right to protest against this method of dealing with a collection, however admirable that collection may be. He has a right to demand that the ordinary enthusiasm of a sale catalogue shall not be presented as the deliberate judgment of a connoisseur, and that the opinions of a writer of athority shall not be garbled and misrepresented under the pretence of abridgment.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

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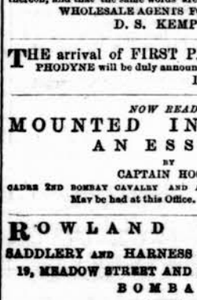

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